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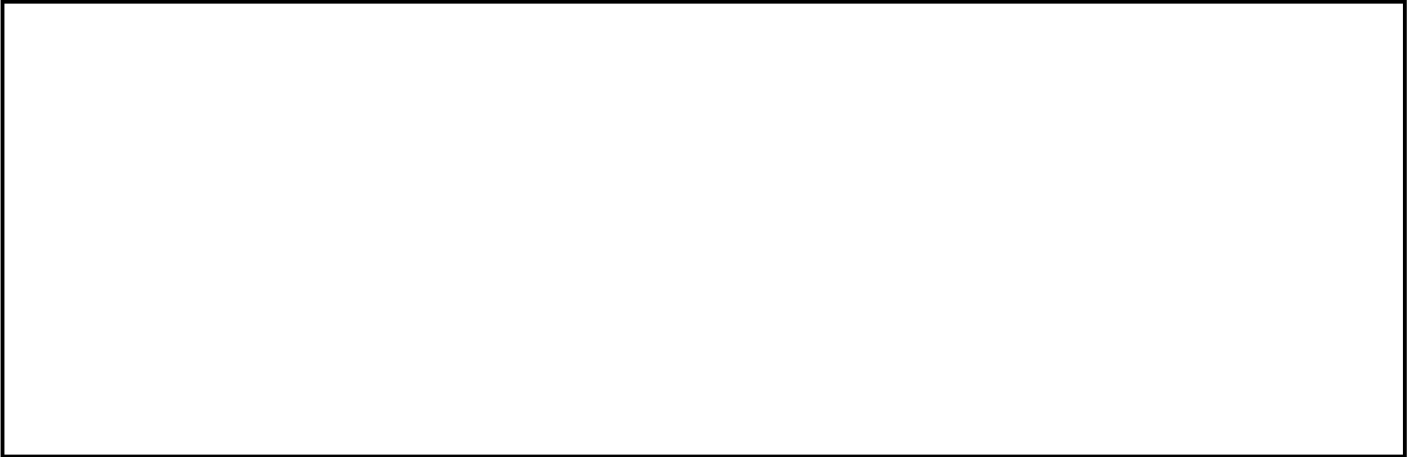


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90. The Communist World Youth Festival

In the weeks immediately preceding the opening of the 26 July to 4 August Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna, its Communist front organizers continue to be disturbed by the strength of resistance to the Festival in Austria and the rest of the non-Communist world. Following the silent march of protest against the Festival in Vienna by 30,000 Austrian youth on 7 March, the International Preparatory Committee sent 20,000 letters in early April alone (Komsomolskaya Pravda, 18 April) designed to bring pressure to bear on the Austrians and evoke world wide support for the Festival. More recently, serious defections from the Festival cause have occurred in uncommitted countries with the 21 May announcement by the Supreme Council of UAR Youth that the UAR would not participate for "financial reasons;" the 24 May Sudan Government announcement that no Sudanese participation would be permitted; the 26 May closure of the Argentine national committee office under a governmental decree against Communist activity; the 20 May statement by FECH, a left-of-center Chilean student group, that it would not participate due to the partisan nature of the Festival; and a 3,000 student demonstration against the Festival in Cochabamba, Bolivia, in late May. Opposition of Austrian youth and student groups continues unabated. It is anticipated that Ghana will decline to send a delegation. Massive world wide mailings of Voice of Youth, a publication of Austrian anti-Festival youth and student groups, have exposed the Communist nature of the Festival and emphasized Austrian and other opposition to it. Confident of the eventual potency of the Festival, however, the Communist organizers have cancelled their standby plans to move to Prague and are gambling on the advantage of the free world site together with an ambitious and expensive cultural program and a series of mass rallies on propaganda themes of peace and colonialism to ensure the Festival's success. The attractiveness of the Vienna location, coupled with growing Communist organizational activity in Latin America, is expected to increase attendance from that area above original Communist estimates. Similar success is found in parts of French West Africa and North Africa, but the Communists are in trouble in other parts of Africa and in Asia where attendance looks likely to fall short of quota. About 17,000 official delegates are expected to attend the Festival.

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~~SECRET~~**91. African Freedom**

The trend toward independence for African colonial territories appears to be irreversible. There are forces which would like to hinder it and others which would like to accelerate it dangerously. The development of the freedom movement may have critical influence on the course of world communism. Undue retardation may produce dangerous frustrations while hasty or ill considered action may cause dangerous political, economic and social dislocations. In either case disorders may arise which communism can use to its advantage. Furthermore, African nationalism is a natural target for Communist penetration.

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Nasser's anti-Communist campaign is now six months old. When it began, on December 23, 1958, not many persons would have been confident enough to predict that it would last so long. Today anti-communism appears to have become a settled feature of U.A.R. policy, and Nasser can pose as a true neutralist, attacking both Western and Communist imperialism impartially. Nasser's anti-communism has not caused the West to draw him to its bosom. Though this may be good for his credit in the Afro-Asian club, Nasser also wants the money, prestige and respectability which can be achieved by friendly relations with his erstwhile enemies. However, there is little evidence that Nasser has abandoned his belief that Egypt is destined to dominate the Arab world.

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~~SECRET~~**93. Prime Minister Kishi's European and Latin American Tour**

Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi will leave July 11th on a one-month tour of eleven European and Latin American countries. Kishi will be accompanied on his trip by representatives of both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Japanese Diet. Kishi, leader of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), has made an impressive record and has been willing to risk strong political criticism at home by making cooperation with the Free World the central thesis of Japan's foreign policy. He has refused to compromise in his opposition to communism and neutralist sentiment in Japan. His policies have not always had popular appeal, particularly among those who favor closer ties and expanded trade with the Communist Bloc. Kishi's political enemies will be watching closely to see how Kishi is received during his visit, making the most of all opportunities for propaganda attacks. The recent local gubernatorial and national Upper House elections in which the LDP emerged the victor has more firmly solidified Kishi's position. He leaves on this trip the undisputed spokesman for his country. The acknowledged purpose of Kishi's trip is to increase foreign trade markets which will serve to strengthen the Japanese economy. Kishi's itinerary is as follows: July 11, leave Tokyo for London; July 12, arrive London; July 16, arrive Bonn; July 17, arrive Vienna; July 19, arrive Rome; July 21, arrive Paris; July 23, leave Paris for Rio de Janeiro; July 24, arrive Rio; July 28, arrive Buenos Aires; July 30, arrive Santiago; August 1, arrive Lima; August 4, leave Lima; August 5, arrive Mexico City; August 7, arrive Los Angeles; August 8, leave Los Angeles; August 10, arrive Tokyo.

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94. Soviet Bloc Diplomatic Aggression in Latin America

As elsewhere in the world, Soviet and Satellite diplomatic establishments in Latin America are being increasingly exposed as bases for subversive activities against host countries. Over the past three years alone, Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, Ecuador and Peru have been forced to declare as many as fourteen high-ranking Bloc representatives persona non grata, for flagrant violations of accepted diplomatic norms. The offenses committed run the gamut of typical Communist trouble-making and subversion: In Argentina, on July 5, 1956, the Soviet Naval Attache, Capt. Alexander Morozov, was expelled for trying to buy classified government documents... In Mexico, on May 18, 1957, Soviet Attaches Nicolai Trofimov and Uri Paporov, were caught fomenting the Guadalajara student riots of May 12... In Ecuador, on Sept. 26, 1957, the Czech Charge Ludwig Horak and Third Secretary Bohuslav Bohaty were declared persona non grata for intervention in local student and labor affairs... In 1957, Peru closed the Czech Legation for subversive activities in Peruvian Labor ranks... On Sept. 8, 1958, Soviet Attache Vladislav Sidorenko fled Uruguay after being discovered as a buyer of government documents... On Sept. 23, 1958, Argentine authorities raided a local Soviet espionage school, directed by a Polish intelligence agent, Abraham Doktorowicz, who escaped before apprehension... In Mexico, on March 31, 1959, Soviet Second Secretary Nikolay Aksenov and Asst. Naval Attache Nikolay Remizov were declared PNG for fomenting and financing a nation-wide Mexican railroad strike - the local Communist leader of the strike confessed receiving a \$300,000 strike war fund from local Soviet officials... On April 7, 1959, Argentina expelled one Romanian and four Soviet diplomats for "intervening in Argentine affairs, provoking public disturbances, and subverting student and labor groups" - the Soviets were Counsellor Nicolay Belous; First Secretary Dimitri Dyakanov; First Secretary Konstantin Monakhov, and Commercial Attache Vassily Ivashov; the Romanian was Charge Marin Alexie... On June 8, 1959, Argentina PNG'd the Bulgarian Minister Boris Popov for permitting the operation of a clandestine radio on the premises of the Bulgarian Legation - the Government demanded the departure of Popov and the immediate closing down of the transmitter and its removal from the country. The Argentine Government has since announced that the transmitter was used to broadcast alerts to the local Communist Party instigating recent disorders and demonstrations.

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95. The Socialist International Congress

The bi-annual Congress of the Socialist International will be held in Hamburg, Germany, from 14 through 18 July. The Congress is the highest forum of the International, in which 39 socialist parties are either members or observers (The Asian Socialist Conference, headquartered in Rangoon, cooperates closely with the S.I. and the Latin American Bureau of the Socialist International, headquartered in Uruguay, is an affiliated regional organization). These parties represent a total electorate of 66 million. They own 175 daily newspapers published in 12 languages and publish 154 periodicals. The Congress agenda has three entries: (1) The International Situation of Socialism Today; (2) The International Situation (with subentries titled "The Middle East" and "European Institutions"); and (3) Cooperation with Underdeveloped Countries. The Congress will reflect the whole range of socialist opinion, but it is anticipated that moderate positions will predominate. It will also reflect the genuine meaning of Socialism: the gradual socialization of the principal means of production, by consent rather than by compulsion and by constitutional (parliamentary) action through constructive evolutionary processes rather than by violent revolution; this as opposed to the Soviet and Peking misconstruction of the term which identifies Socialism as the dictatorship of the proletariat through revolution against, and destruction of the existing social, political and economic order to be replaced by Communists under Moscow leadership. It is possible that left-wing elements at the Congress may seek to give Italian membership in the International to the Nenni socialist (PSI). The current Italian member party is the PSDI, led by Saragat. The Congress will probably support some form of disengagement in Central Europe which is contrary to policy followed by the United States. The U.S. Government will take no official stand on the Congress.

96. Organization of American States -- Regional Guarantor of Peace

The oldest and one of the most effective, though least known, of the Free World's regional collective security systems is the Organization of American States, a well-organized and closely-knit association composed of The Twenty-One Republics of the Americas. The OAS has outlasted two world wars and the League of Nations, and grows more effective and respected each year as a guarantor of regional peace and stability. The prime purpose of OAS is to maintain inter-American solidarity, resolving disputes between member states by joint peaceful action. Basic OAS principles insure that international law and order shall govern relations between member states, and that an act of aggression against any one state is to be treated as an act of aggression against all. On nine occasions, the OAS has successfully met challenges, a minority involving threats from outside the hemisphere (such as those posed by World War II, and more recently, by international communism) and the balance, threats of armed conflict among OAS members (as in 1948 when invasion threatened Costa Rica; in 1950 when Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, and Guatemala were on the verge of hostilities; in April of 1959 when Panama was in fact invaded by other American nationals; and a second time in 1959 when in June Nicaragua was threatened by attack possibly by other than Nicaraguan nationals). The Nicaraguan dispute is in process of investigation and clarification, with the OAS using its good offices to prevent further violence and to seek peaceful settlement.

~~For All America~~

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